Moth eggs could pass through their intestines without being destroyed.

In conclusion I wish to express my hearty appreciation to Prof. W. M. Wheeler, Prof. W. E. Castle and Dr. A. L. Reagh for their advice and assistance.

GEOMETRID NOTES.

By L. W. Swett,

Boston, Mass.

A New Cingilia.

Cingilia rubiferaria, sp. nov.

Expands ♂ 32-33 mm., ♀ 24-25 mm. Fore wings slate colored and semi-hyaline much thinner in texture than in *C. catenaria,* due to the much fewer scales and further apart, also more hairy. In some specimens the color is smoky brown but not so prevailing as the slate color. Front of head bright ocher as are tufts on thorax, but body is gray. First markings start on costa one fourth out, notched on each vein and black same as *catenaria* but not so distinct while it is always plain in the latter. Discal spot black, beyond extra discal lines runs zig-zag notched on the veins as *catenaria.* Black dots at ends of veins in fringe which is dusky. Hind wings same color as fore, with single extra discal notched line and dots at ends of veins. Beneath same as above only the lines are just visible which is not true of *catenaria* where they are strong. The female is strikingly different from the male being about one half the size and presents rather the appearance of a moth whose wings never fully expanded. The body is extremely heavy for the size of the moth and it is doubtful if it can fly. The markings are the same as the male except from the extra discal line on fore and hind wings the veins are black to outer border. Beneath same markings as above the black veins running from extra discal lines on fore and hind wings to inner margin.

I was at first inclined to place this as a melanic race of *catenaria,* it not being found in any place outside of Attean Pond, Maine, so Mr. Lucas tells me, and he examined the vicinity, nor did he take any *catenaria* at the same place. The small size female and the more hairy and thinner scaled wings would serve to separate it from *catenaria* and also the hairs appear broader under the microscope giving the wings a transparent look. This species was taken by Mr. Lucas at Attean Pond in northern Maine near Moosehead

Lake and was fairly plentiful flying up from the low bushes which surrounded the pond, there being no trees, but the females were crawling around probably due to the heavy body of the female, and very rare.

♀ type, Attean Pond, Maine, October 3, 1909, in my collection.

♂ cotypes, Attean Pond, Maine, October 3, 1909, distributed in the following collections: Boston Society of Natural History, William Reiff, G. H. Field, F. X. Williams, A. J. Crocker, University Museum of Harvard College and ten in mine, also in Brooklyn Institute Coll. from Dr. Hulst, Maine. ♀ cotypes, G. H. Field, William Reiff, and five in mine.

Mr. Guy Lucas turned up this interesting species in Moosehead Lake region, northern Maine, and I recognized it as being new and was going to describe it as *"lucasi"* when I took a trip to Brooklyn, N. Y., and saw my *lucasi* labelled *rubiferaria* Hulst from Maine. I looked up the literature and found Doctor Hulst never described this so I propose to keep it under the original name to avoid future controversy.

A NOTE REGARDING THE LIFE HISTORY OF ASCODIPTERON.

In a recent letter from my friend, Mr. F. Muir, he announces the sending of a paper which embodies results of his studies regarding the life history of Ascodipteron; and as it may be some months before his report can be published, it seems wise to offer this short preliminary notice. Mr. Frederick Muir, while engaged in collecting insect parasites in the Dutch East Indies, has made the following observations regarding the life cycle of Ascodipteron:

By the wings and the entire structure of the male, it proves to be very closely allied to the Streblidæ. The female is at first fully winged, but imbeds herself in the bat hosts, cuts off her wings and legs, and undergoes a post-imaginal metamorphosis which converts her into the flask-shaped grub originally described by Doctor Adensamer. This is brought about by the abdomen growing to an enormous extent, and completely covering the head and thorax. The proboscis of the female is greatly altered to enable her to penetrate the skin of the host, but its homology to the proboscis of the normal fly is perfectly clear. A more complete and detailed description of this bizarre type will follow in a later number.

Thomas Barbour.